रूप देने से पूर्व यह विशेष ग्रुप जम्मू और कश्मीर का दौरा भी करेगा।

Rehabilitation package for Jammu and Kashmir migrants

209. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of refugees who came to New Delhi and other parts of the country from Jammu and Kashmir till March 31, 1998;

(b) the total number of refugees who went back to Jammu & Kashmir and settled;

(c) the break-up of refugees migrated from Jammu region and Kashmir valley separately till 31.3.98; and

(d) whether Government have chalked out any fresh economic/rehabilitation packages for Jammu & Kashmir refugees so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a), (c) and (d) There are 19,338 Kashmiri migrant families registered in Delhi. Besides this, 2,347 families are registered in other parts of the country. All these families have migrated from J&K in the wake of terrorist violence. The State Government is in the process of working out a plan for the safe and honourable return of the migrants to their native places in the Valley. An apex level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation Minister has been constituted to look into all aspects of this problem and suggest solutions.

(b) Information regarding the total number of refugees who have gone back to the State is being collected from the State Government.

Action taken to save the lives of people in Jammu and Kashmir

210. DR. RANBIR SINGH:
SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of persons killed by terrorists in Jammu & Kashmir during the last few months of the current year; and

(b) the measures Government have taken to save the lives of people from foreign terrorists?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) 285 Civilians and 68 Security forces Personnel were killed in terrorist violence during the period from 1st January, 1998 to 15th May, 1998.

(b) Sustained Operations by the State Police and Security forces including intensive patrolling to check infiltration/exfiltration and surveillance on the border/LOC, anti-terrorist and combing operations, strengthening of intelligence network and co-ordination among various agencies are being carried out. The Village Defence Committees have been strengthened; Recently a Special Group has been constituted to review the security arrangements and suggest an Action Plan for tackling terrorist activities in the State.

जम्मू और कश्मीर में घुसपैठ रोकने के लिए कांटेदार तार लगाया जाना

211. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार जम्मू और कश्मीर में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं पर घुसपैठ रोकने के लिए कांटेदार तार लगाने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा पर घुसपैठ रोकने के लिए किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित प्रभावी उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी): (क) से (ग) जम्मू व कश्मीर में वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा के साथ-साथ के भूभाग में नदियों, नालों और दरियाओं के कारण वह भूभाग ऊबड़-खाबड़ स्वरूप का है तथा इस प्रकार की रुकावटों के कारण लगातार निगरानी रखना तथा वहां गोली-बारी होते रहने के कारण वहां कांटेदार बाड़ लगाना व्यवहार्य नहीं है। तथापि, जम्मू अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा से घुसपैठ तथा शस्त्रों और गोला-बारूद, इत्यादि की तस्करी को रोकने के लिए कांटेदार बाड़/तेज रोशनी

की व्यवस्था करने पर पहले विचार किया गया था परन्तु पाकिस्तान की ओर से गोली-बारी के कारण इस कार्य को रोक दिया गया था। इस कार्य को पुनः शुरू करने पर सरकार सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है। इस बीच, जम्मू अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा पर राष्ट्र-विरोधी गतिविधियों की रोकथाम के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं:

(क) सीमा निगरानी चौकियों के बीच की दूरी कम करने के लिए और अधिक सैनिक तैनात किए गए हैं;

(ख) गश्त/नौकाओं की संख्या बढ़ाई गई और तेज़ की गई है;

(ग) जीपों और मोटर साईकिलों की मदद से सीमा पर गश्त को गहन किया गया है;

(घ) निगरानी बुर्ज का निर्माण किया गया है।

(ङ) सीमा पर और अधिक चौकसी रखने के लिए दूरबीनें, धूप के चश्मे, ट्विन टैलीस्कोप, पी०एन० वी दूरबीनें और हैण्ड हैल्ड सर्च लाईटस उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं।

(च) वाहनों द्वारा गश्त लगाने के लिए सीमा सड़कों और ट्रैकों का निर्माण और विकास किया जा रहा है।

(छ) कड़ी निगरानी रखने के लिए आसूचना तंत्र को सतर्क कर दिया गया है।

Development of non-conventional Energy Sources

212. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the priorities of Government for development of non-conventional energy sources;

(b) whether Government, have had any survey for determining developmental methodology therefor;

(c) if so, details thereof and what would be the quantum of the said energy requirements; and

(d) what are the details of development of non-conventional energy sources in Assam undertaken/contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) Government have given priority to augmenting supply of energy from non-conventional sources for meeting energy requirements in both urban and rural areas. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources have initiated a wide range of schemes/programmes to generate and utilise non-conventional energy, such as installation of biogas plants, improved chulhas, biomass gasifiers, briquetting plants, solar thermal water heating systems both domestic and industrial, solar photovoltaic energy-based rural home lighting, solar lanterns, water pumping for irrigation and village level power plants, grid connected power from wind energy, small hydro, biomass combustion, bagasse-based co-generation and solar photovoltaic energy and energy from urban and industrial wastes, throughout the country.

(b) The Government have not conducted any survey for determining development methodology in this regard. However, based on interactions with state governments, R&D institutions, manufacturers and experts, strategies and methodology for development of non-conventional energy sources have been evolved.

(c) Various schemes and programmes have been launched for supplementing the energy supply in the country. It is proposed to set up projects, systems and devices for generating and utilising non-conventional energy during the 8th Five Year Plan period, as given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) The details of various non-conventional energy devices installed as on 31st March 1990 in the State of Assam, is given at Statement-II.